

THE NEW RAILROAD SUGGESTION.

The *Cynthiana Democrat* has the following significant plank in the platform of its late Prospects:

In the matter of the outrageous extortions of the Kentucky Central railroad, we intend to fight it out on that line.

We called attention to this matter in our Saturday's issue, and mentioned, also, the fact that we had seen a letter from a prominent citizen of that place on the subject of building a railroad from Carlisle, through Cynthiana and Georgetown, to Frankfort.

At first thought this may not strike our active railroad men as a very feasible plan, but in the present exigency, it is a matter worthy to be considered. Harrison county is one of the richest and most progressive counties in the State, outside of those containing large cities, and its people are ever ready to be taxed for any enterprise that brings them further civil advancement and commercial prosperity.

The Kentucky Central railroad, with all its alleged extortions, has added millions of dollars to the general wealth of the county, and increased its taxable property more than three fold its former assessment. This is a matter of common note, and the mere question of high rates is one of very small importance compared with the great interests secured by having the road. Scott county is also rich and liberal, and when called upon to do her share in building a railroad, will loosen her purse strings and come open-handed to the rescue.

The immense advantage of a road in this direction is apparent in the fact that a direct line drawn from Carlisle, almost due West to Frankfort, will pass nearly through both Cynthiana and Georgetown, leaving Paris and Lexington to the left and forming a direct connection with the Louisville railroad at Frankfort, and through that medium with all points South. The circumference that we tap the Ohio river at Maysville, sixty-five miles above Cincinnati, and by a much shorter over land route, is very greatly in our favor, when we estimate the immense amount of heavy material, coal, iron, salt, lumber and all third and fourth class freights, that daily pass Maysville in boats and barges for re-shipment on the Kentucky Central at Covington. There can be no question in view, not only of the competition, but of the shorter route, that these articles can all be delivered at far less rates than those now enforced by the Kentucky Central Road. We do not wish to say anything in disparagement of other roads, neither do we charge that the prices asked which our Harrison friends are at larger heads with the Central Road, are exorbitant or unreasonable, on the contrary, we know nothing about them, but we do allege that our natural geographical advantages will enable us, when our road is completed, to carry freights and passengers at far less rates than the Kentucky Central can possibly stand. We ask those of our citizens who take an active interest in this matter to give it an investigation, and if our friends in Bourbon are not ready to meet us immediately at Carlisle, satisfy themselves that we can make a much better arrangement without the slightest difficulty.

If the Maysville and Paris Railroad were in operation at this time, there would be employed in the city more than double the amount of capital, and more than treble the amount of labor. The advance in rents and real estate, would be rapid and astonishing. Money would circulate much more freely. Transfers of all kinds of property would be going on continually, and men of small, or moderate means would suddenly find themselves enriched. This is the experience of all cities to which the blessing of a Railroad comes. Just to think how these odd-looking, old-fashioned, worthless architectural eye-ores, that greet us now at every street corner, would be transferred into beautiful modern business houses, and residences, with the rapidity of Aladdin's Magic. This result is bound to follow the advent of the railroad—nothing can prevent it. We anticipate many pleasant things by next winter, and we hope we are not mistaken in the belief that the great work will be under contract in the spring. There are fewer difficulties in the way now than ever before.

In this connection, it may be well to remember that some of the Magistrates who opposed the late favorable action of the County Court, are the most zealous advocates of turnpike roads through their own districts, and they have usually had little to impede their projects, from the general spirit of enterprise in the county.

A dispatch from New Orleans to the *Omnes-Journal*, announces that General ROUSSEAU is lying seriously ill at that place with inflammation of the bowels and no hope is entertained for his recovery. This will be sad news to those who admire the character of this distinguished soldier. Another dispatch from Washington says intelligence has been received there that JOHN MINOR BOTTIS is in a dying condition at his residence, Auburn, near Culpepper Court House. This eminent Virginian has long been prostrated by disease, but yet retains his mental vigor and takes great interest in the progress of public events. He is especially concerned about the restoration of Virginia to the Union.

BENJAMIN EGGLESTON, of Cincinnati, has had a notice served upon his successful opponent, P. W. STRADER, of his intention to contest the right of the latter to a seat in Congress. EGGLESTON claims that the number of illegal voters who voted for STRADER was greater than the majority received by the latter, and that he, EGGLESTON, received a majority of all the legal votes cast. We suspect that EGGLESTON relies upon the political complexion of the Forty-first Congress more than he does upon the justice of his case.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The bankrupt law provides that upon all petitions filed after the first of January the parties shall pay 50 per cent. upon all their debts, unless the majority of these creditors shall consent to the filing of the same. Up to Saturday evening there had been 2,047 petitions filed in Louisville.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Folio: Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

You return to the Capitol, at the beginning of a new year, to resume and complete your legislative trusts.

I congratulate you that you must reassemble under most favorable auspices. The past year has been one of marked prosperity to our common constituency.

Their labor has been crowned with joyous harvests; industry has revived in new and multiplied channels of business; general health has blessed every portion of our Commonwealth, and universal peace prevails throughout all our borders.

Such signal blessings awaken in our hearts renewed expression of grateful praise to Almighty God for his continuing and protecting care, and I invoke upon you, upon the threshold of your official labors, as a fitting prelude to their commencement, to unite with me in fervent supplication to Him for their providential and merciful continuance.

Since your last adjournment, the permanency of American representative government has undergone a new test. The American people have passed safely through their twenty-first quadrennial election of President and Vice-President of the United States. The excited and angry discussions, which marked, so recently, the conflict of opinion between two great opposing parties of the nation, and the extraordinary exertions made by each in that political struggle for success have now subsided and passed away. All yield a patriotic and ready assent to the voice of the American people, expressed under the prescribed forms and sanctions of the Constitution, by which two distinguished citizens of the Republic have been called to discharge the high and responsible duties of President and Vice-President of the United States for the term of four years from and after the 4th of March next. Although the electoral vote of Kentucky was not cast, at that election, for the President elect, yet I am quite sure I faithfully reflect the voice of her people in saying, that they look to him now, not as the President of a party, but as the President of the entire country. As such they will unite, as with one heart and one mind, in respect to the past, in yielding a cordial support to all his official acts and measures, having for their object the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States; the restoration and perpetuity of the American Union; "the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrators for our domestic concerns; and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; economy and rigid accountability of all officials in the administration of the government; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; a sound and stable currency; the sacred preservation of the public faith; friendship, peace, and unrestricted commercial intercourse with all nations; the entangling alliances with none; and the constant independence of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments from attempted encroachments of one upon the other.

Have we not a right to hope for the fearless vindication of these fundamental principles of civil liberty from the incoming administration? Nay, more—to trust that the successful military leader, in assuming the eventful responsibilities of the high office to which he has been called by his confiding and trusting fellow countrymen, in the zenith of a boundless personal popularity, rising to the height of a nobler patriotism over party and faction, will win more enduring laurels by saving his country from the perils and disasters that now threaten it.

A few months will test the foundation upon which these anticipations rest—whether the result, let the people of Kentucky, unimpaired of that partisan asperity, from within or from without, which would malign their patriotism, still continue nobly to exert themselves for the restoration to "social intercourse, of that harmony and affection, without which liberty, and even life itself, are but dreary things." Let us, above all, never surrender our right to think freely, and to speak and write what we think. Let us test every measure of political action presented for our approval or rejection by the standard of the Constitution. We should reject none offered by those who have differed with us in the past, if it accords with the activeness of that instrument; and we should approve and sanction none, though urged by those who have acted with us, if not fully up to that orthodox test.

The moral, educational, and material interests of the Commonwealth stand now command, with singleness of heart, the united and untiring efforts of her people.

FINANCES.

The Reports of the Auditor and Treasurer, which accompany this communication will acquaint you with the financial condition of the Commonwealth.

The debt of the Commonwealth, on the 10th October, 1867, amounted to \$4,611,199.46

Deducting the bonds redeemed to the School Fund, and not releasable..... 1,632,297.46

Leaving the total indebtedness of the Commonwealth subject to payment upon the 10th October 1867, \$2,978,902.00

During the fiscal year ending 10th October, 1868, the following amounts were received by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, State bonds amounting to..... 922,008.00

Amount of State debt on the 10th October, 1868..... \$1,956,894.00

Amount of State bonds redeemed from 11th October, 1868, to 31st December, 1868..... 89,000.00

Leaving the actual amount of State debt proper upon the 31st December, 1868..... \$1,966,894.00

This indebtedness consists of 5 per cent. bonds due and outstanding..... \$51,394.00

Five per cent. bonds due and outstanding..... 16,000.00

Six per cent. bonds not due..... 1,679,500.00

Six per cent. not due..... 160,000.00

\$1,906,894.00

The balance in the State Treasury on the 10th October, 1867, was..... \$4,435,493.36

Receipts for the year..... 852,738.12

Making..... \$5,288,231.53

For the year..... 1,531,881.85

Leaving balance in Treasury on 10th October, 1868..... \$5,679,193.68

To this balance should be added the amount loaned by the Sinking Fund to the Revenue Department proper of the Commonwealth, and unpaid, exclusive of interest..... 490,849.05

To this amount must be added, as will appear by the Auditor's Report, the sum of \$31,323.90, deposited with the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, for the payment of the interest on the State debt, and not used for that purpose, and be-

comes a portion of the present available assets of that fund..... 31,323.90

\$1,191,426.98

If, therefore, the amount loaned by the Sinking Fund Commissioners to the Revenue Department of the State be returned, the balance in the Treasury of the Commonwealth, on the 10th October, 1868, would be \$1,191,426.98, which, if applied to the extinguishment of the outstanding debt of the Commonwealth, would leave an indebtedness (exclusive of the school bonds) of..... 885,907.02

To meet promptly this remnant of indebtedness, we have other resources of the Sinking Fund, consisting of bank stock, railroad stocks, the annual rent of the penitentiary, which, in value and description, were set out so fully in my former message as to require no further enumeration at this time.

I am deeply impressed with the conviction that wisdom and sound policy alike demand the extinction of our State indebtedness at the earliest practicable moment.

Many of our bonds are not yet due. Some that have matured have not been presented.

I recommend, however, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be clothed with power and discretion to discharge and pay off any and all bonds that may be offered for redemption, irrespective of their maturity.

I also recommend that power and authority be given to the Sinking Fund Commissioners to dispose of the turnpike and bank stocks belonging to the State, if necessary to pay any outstanding State bonds which can be had.

While I am gratified in being able to present so flattering and sound a condition of the financial affairs of the State, I feel it my duty to impress upon you the absolute necessity, at an early day, of an entire revision of laws regulating and governing the assessment and collection of the State revenue. The entire system demands thorough revision and important amendments. No higher duty can devolve upon the representatives of the people. It will require patient investigation, and calm, thorough deliberation. The revenue of a State constitutes that portion of the property of every citizen which he contributes for the enjoyment and governing protection of the remainder. How, and in what way these contributions are to be levied, is a problem of the highest importance. An amount of revenue commensurate to the annual necessities of the State in its economical administration of the government, and a uniform and ratably equal tax, sufficient to produce certainly this requisite sum annually, levied upon the justly assessed value of all the property within its limits, constitutes, in my opinion, the true basis of taxation.

Justice and the Constitution alike demand that this taxation should be equal and uniform as far as the same is attainable, both as to the standard of the assessed value of the property subject to tax, as well as to the amount of the tax imposed upon such valuation.

Perfect equality is impossible. Proximate uniformity can readily be arrived at.

A reference and examination of your revenue laws will satisfy you that they are sadly deficient in many of the well-established tests of uniform and equal taxation.

Many subjects which should justly contribute their quota to State revenue, owing to the defects and uncertainty in your statutes, now escape assessment entirely; while many others are so unequally and imperfectly assessed, as to pay most infinite small contribution, when compared with taxes assessed upon other property. I am informed that lands in many of the richest and most productive counties of the Commonwealth are assessed at a rate varying from one-third to one-fifth below their actual cash value, when tested by a specie standard; while poorer lands in other portions of the State, especially in the vicinity of our cities, are assessed at nearly their actual value, when tested by the standard of a paper currency.

This is eminently unjust, and demands prompt correction. There should be a uniform, fixed standard of valuation. The only safe and stable one is to be found in specie rather than paper. How far supervisory board in each county, to be appointed by the Auditor, clothed with ample power to correct all unequal and partial assessments upon the assessor's list, remedy this evil, must be determined by you.

Another evil upon this subject, which requires legislation, is the want of actuality in payment of taxes by the taxpayer. A remedy for it is easily attained. It consists in a statute affixing a penalty, in addition to assessment, upon default of non-payment on the day which, by law, the tax becomes due.

The practical operation of such an enactment in exacting punctuality in the payment of taxes, has been in many of our sister States, as well as in many of the cities of this Commonwealth.

Such a law has been in force for many years as to the non-payment of the State revenue by sheriffs into the State Treasury.

Its beneficial operation has recently been neutralized, I regret to say, by special legislative acts passed for the benefit of delinquent sheriffs, in which further time is given them to pay into the State Treasury their share of the respective counties. They may be styled special legislative indulgences. The period fixed in the general law for the payment of the revenue of the State into the Treasury is virtually repealed, for the benefit of a few designated delinquent sheriffs, in separate private acts, passed by the legislature for their benefit.

I cannot too strongly impress upon you the impolicy of such legislation. It is partial, mischievous and unjust. Its direct tendency has been and is to encourage official delinquency and neglect of duty. It is unequal in its operation—it should apply to all sheriffs, or to none, save in extreme cases of accident, civil commotion, or other extraordinary circumstances requiring exception. Litigations on this already mark such legislative relief from official responsibility.

The official returns in the Auditor's office will show large sums which will be entirely lost from special personal extensions given to sheriffs for the payment of their county revenue.

Nor does the evil stop there. The danger of such legislation is further apparent in the fact, now patent, that the State is deprived, to the extent of the relief granted, of that much revenue, and which is required for the annual ordinary expenses of the government. Such postponement produces a deficit of revenue. The State must, to the extent of such deficit, either allow just debts to remain unpaid, or borrow money to supply the hiatus caused in its revenue. The loss, if made, is to be-

fit sheriffs who, through negligence or indulgence, have failed in official duty. During the past year the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, under special legislative authority, advanced to the revenue department proper, five hundred thousand dollars to supply deficits in its receipt of revenues, caused in a great degree, as the Auditor informs me, by such special legislative relief measures. If it be continued, it must sooner or later be followed by serious financial embarrassment. It must not be forgotten, either, that the resources of the Sinking Fund have been consecrated by constitutional enactment to the payment of the State indebtedness. While State bonds are outstanding, these resources are beyond legislative or executive control. If special relief continue to be granted, to delinquent sheriffs, the demand for such legislation will become more general, and increased loans will be required to be made in the market over to supply increased delinquencies. Counties, which through punctual, upright sheriffs, paid their taxes once, may have increased assessments imposed upon them to supply deficiencies caused by such unwise and unjust legislation.

I have thus spoken from a stern sense of official duty. My examination into the State finances, as affected by the results of this species of legislation, has impressed me with the conviction that embarrassment and loss must follow its continuance. I am fully sustained in my views upon this subject by the Auditor and what has taken place.

I commend to your careful consideration the estimated receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year, contained in the Auditor's Report, and I hope that you will provide the means by sufficient taxation to meet all estimated expenditures, and such extraordinary appropriations which the necessity of the public may induce you to make during your present session.

STATE AGENCY.

Our State Agent at Washington is pressing with energy and zeal our unsettled claims against the General Government. We have received from him since our last adjournment the sum of \$106,977.87.

WOLFE ISLAND.

A suit, has been pending in the Supreme Court of the United States for several years, between the State of Missouri and this Commonwealth, as to the ownership of Wolfe Island, in the Mississippi river. An appropriation was made, under an Act, approved March 10th, 1856, for the expense of this litigation. The late James H. Hays, Hon. Beverly Johnson, and Wm. B. Bradley, were the counsel engaged on the part of this Commonwealth. Mr. Bradley was employed, as I am informed, to take the proof, and Mr. Johnson and Mr. Harlan to attend to the preparation and argument of the case. Mr. Harlan has been dead for several years, and Mr. Johnson has recently gone abroad in the service of his country. The appropriation has been entirely exhausted. It will devolve upon you to take such steps and make such further appropriation for the employment of additional counsel, as the importance of the subject may, in your judgment demand. I have within the past week been notified, by our State Agent, that it will be called on the docket in a few days.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Congress of the United States, upon 9th, of April, 1866, passed an act, entitled "An act to protect all person in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication."

The asserted jurisdiction by the United States Courts in Kentucky under this statute, and their action there under over the people in Kentucky, is becoming seriously oppressive, and tends to create popular irritation. Citizens in every portion of the Commonwealth are, under the coercive process of these tribunals, brought daily from their distant homes to Louisville, at heavy costs, to answer alleged violations of this statute.

If this enactment be a valid exercise of legislative power by Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, then no one has any just cause of complaint. Its requirements will then be entitled to ready obedience. The act was passed over the veto of the President of the United States. Its validity has been seriously doubted by the most eminent legal minds in our country. It has, however, been adjudged to be constitutional by the Judges of the Circuit and District United States Courts in Kentucky, and their ruling is binding until the same shall have been reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The questions involved in its validity are vital to the lives and liberties of our people. But recently, two persons, John Blyew and George Kinnard, were arrested and indicted in the Lewis circuit court, of Kentucky, for alleged murders committed by them in Lewis county, upon the 30th August, 1868, a place over which the jurisdiction of the United States did not extend; and while so in custody of a State court, of competent and unquestioned jurisdiction to try them these two prisoners were, by the coercive process of the Federal court, forcibly taken from the custody and control of State authority, and against its consent to Louisville, tried in the Federal court there for the commission of the same identical offenses for which they were indicted and held in custody by the State court, found guilty and sentenced by the District Court Judge of the United States, to suffer death during the present month, under the jurisdiction conferred upon them by the civil rights bill.

The validity involves the integrity of the reserved rights of the States to defend the lives, liberties, and property of their citizens within their own territorial limits, through their own judicial and local tribunals. With all proper respect for the judges who hold to the validity of this act, my own opinion has been always against its constitutionality.

I shall not, however, discuss this question. Impressed with a deep sense of importance which its ultimate decision by the Supreme Court of the United States must have to the vital rights of the people of this Commonwealth, and bound by my oath of office to uphold and defend the rights of Kentucky and her people, I recommend that provision be at once made for carrying the question, by appeal, to that court, and that the most eminent counsel be employed to defend the rights of this Commonwealth before it.

STATE HOUSE AND PUBLIC GROUND.

I again renew the recommendation contained in my last annual message, that prompt action be taken by you for enlarging and reconstructing the present State House by such additions as shall provide appropriate accommodations within the building, for the General Assembly, the Federal and appellate courts,

and the various offices and bureaus attached to the State government.

Such improvements are imperiously demanded by the public interest. The present buildings are wholly insufficient for the transaction of the public business. They are rapidly decaying and are utterly insecure. Many of them are absolutely unsafe. None of the public offices belonging to the State are fire-proof. The Commonwealth has too great an interest in the preservation of her archives, and the interest of her people are too largely involved in their present unsafe depositories.

PENITENTIARY.

I herewith submit the annual report of the inspectors of the Penitentiary. Its recommendations deserve, and should receive, your favorable consideration. The health of the prison is good, and the comfort of the prisoners is cared for by the present humane and efficient keeper.

In my last annual message I submitted several suggestions in regard to this institution, recommending a proposed change in its discipline, by a classification and separation of the convicts. Time has satisfied me of their correctness, and I am fully satisfied that a wise and enlightened policy demands their adoption.

Upon the 9th day of March, 1868, the penitentiary contained two hundred and forty-seven convicts. Upon the 31st of December, 1868, the number had increased nearly three fold.

In 1866, the penitentiary contained but three hundred and thirty-six cells. The necessity for further additions to the prison became so self-evident, that the Legislature, during that year, appropriated one hundred and nine thousand and twenty-seven dollars and seventy-nine cents for enlarging the old buildings and the erection of new ones.

The present General Assembly, by an act approved 7th March, 1868, made a further appropriation of twenty-two thousand dollars for still further additions.

The Executive was empowered to appoint five commissioners to superintend the disbursement of this appropriation. I continued the commissioners named in the former act, except I substituted Mr. Edward Hensley for Mr. Gill, and appointed Mr. James W. Tate as an additional commissioner. All the improvements contemplated by these acts are now fully completed. I am gratified to say that they have been well designed, and the work of their construction faithfully executed.

Three hundred and twelve new cells have been built, the hemp factory has been remodeled and enlarged, and a new and commodious hospital, with separate apartments for males and females, has been completed.

During the past year, three hundred and forty-three convicts were received at the prison—a sad but pregnant fact of the rapid increase of crime. Upon 31st December, 1868, the entire number of convicts was six hundred and sixteen.

Such a statement demonstrates, without cavil, that great enlargement of the present grounds and buildings must be soon provided for, or another prison must be erected elsewhere.

I still urge a separation and classification of the convicts, based upon the respective character and degrees of crime.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

I am impelled, by a personal knowledge of the necessity of such a charity, to urge earnestly upon you the establishment and erection of a House of Refuge. It is only in such an institution that youthful offenders can be properly cared for—punishments suited to their age and offenses be properly administered—and were, under moral government and parental control, they may become trained to industrial, scientific and mechanical pursuits and occupations, which, in after years, afford means of ample and respectable support.

Punishment, while looking, primarily, to the prevention of crime, must, in all enlightened and Christian communities, regard, at the same time, the reformation of the offenders. Its administration should secure both of these results, if possible.

Under our present system of prison discipline, where no provision is made for a classification and separation of the convicts, based upon the degree of guilt and character of offenses, reformation in young offenders would be miraculous. I have myself witnessed, since my sojourn at the Seat of Government, with anguish, juvenile offenders, under fifteen years of age, upon their conviction of some petit larceny—seduced, it might have been, by some old and adroit offender, to take this, their first step in crime—brought to this dreary abode of crime and degradation, to be ruthlessly consigned to an inhuman fellowship, for months and years, with callous and abandoned profligates in infancy, or the still more hardened adepts in blood.

Again and again has Executive clemency interfered to save children from such utter, hopeless, sheer, absolute ruin; but it does not, cannot reach the evil. The only remedy is in the House of Correction now urged upon you. We know that the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children, but can any system of prison discipline in this nineteenth century be morally right, which excludes every ray of hope and love from our penitentiaries? Nay, more—a system which almost transforms them into charnel-house, where all alike, irrespective of guilt, age, or sex, beyond the hope of reformation, must share alike the common infamy and hopeless despair of the great fratricide. Our moral, not less than our representative responsibilities, earnestly forbid it. Enlightened legislation and Gospel Christianity alike promptly demand the appropriation requisite for the founding of this asylum, as the preventative of so great a wrong to youth and innocence. The entire popular heart of Kentucky will approve it.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction will be laid before you. I commend its suggestions as to its requirements for imparting increased vigor to the system, and for extending its advantages through more effective agencies to every portion of the Commonwealth. All free governments rest upon the virtue and education of its people. Knowledge is power. Our common schools, when thoroughly successful, become bulwarks of popular safety.

So deeply fixed is a well-regulated, efficient system of public instruction in the hearts and affections of our people, that no recommendation from me is required to secure a liberal appropriation for its success at the hands of a Legislature composed of their representatives.

AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

I beg leave to submit herewith a most interesting report of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, by J. B. Bowman, Esq., the efficient and

estimable Regent of the Kentucky University. The interesting operations and success of this institution inaugurate a new era in Kentucky upon the important subject of agricultural and mechanical science, and the distribution of this report among the people of Commonwealth cannot fail to add to its success.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE.

I have recently learned that the ashes of General George Rogers Clarke lie interred in Jefferson county, in this State. No stone marks that consecrated spot, and but a few old men, who must soon pass away, can even now mark the grave which covers his venerated dust. It is meet and right that the bones of this typical model of a hero and patriot should rest in a spot unknown to the people of Kentucky? His military genius impressed itself upon all that came within its sphere; while his self-sacrificing, memorable, and invaluable services in protecting the whole Western frontier from Indian sacrilege and depredations have impressed his name with undying lustre upon page of his country's history. Will not this Commonwealth, that cherishes with such affectionate regard a recollection of his virtues, take charge of his remains, and inter them with the others of Kentucky's dead, sleeping in yonder cemetery, and mark the spot with a monument worthy of his fame? I earnestly recommend it.

GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

I am deeply grieved in announcing to you that Charles S. Morehead, late Governor of this Commonwealth, no longer lives.

He died suddenly near Greenville, Miss., upon 23d day of December, 1868. His remains, I learn, will probably be brought to the cemetery near Frankfort to sleep beneath the blue grass of his own loved and native Commonwealth, in the bosom of that constituency whom he served so long and loved so well, and who, with stricken hearts, will be true mourners at his grave.

You required no suggestions for me to insure at your hands, such tokens of respect to his memory, which his long, faithful, and distinguished public services in the Federal and State service, like, so justly demand.

FEELBE-MINDED INSTITUTE.

It gives me pleasure to commend to your kind consideration the Institution for the Education of Feeble-minded Children, located near the Capital.

A few weeks since in company with several friends, I passed a day within the walls of this Institution. An examination which we witnessed of the interesting little inmates was full of touching interest, and awakened sad paths in the hearts of all who were present. It is wonderful to observe, children, to whom there seems scarcely to have been granted a wondering ray of intellect, can be taught by patient and persevering instruction. I should be faithless if I did not bear a deserved tribute, which I now gladly do, to the worthy Superintendent, and his most accomplished and efficient assistants, in the persons of the Misses Holding.

This noble charity appeals most touchingly to the sympathy of every heart, and I recommend that additional buildings, as originally contemplated, be added for the accommodation of a large number of this unfortunate class of our population. The present capacity of the building is by no means adequate to the wants of the State.

It occurred to me that there was a serious defect in the heating apparatus of the building, for which a proper appropriation will, no doubt, be made, and which I cordially recommend.

GREEN & BARREN RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Upon the 9th April, 1868, I approved the bond of the Green and Barren River Navigation Company, executed by Wm. H. Payne, as president thereof, with Wm. Brown, John V. Sproule, E. B. Seelye, C. G. Smallhouse, C. J. Vannatter, W. S. Vannatter, D. R. Haggard, H. C. Murrell, D. C. Turner, O. P. Johnson, and M. D. Hay, as his sureties, in the penalty of five hundred thousand dollars, and upon that day executed and delivered to him a written order for the delivery of the entire improvement to the company, under the act approved 9th March 1868. Said bond is filed in the archives of my office, and is conditioned according to the requirements of the law under which said transfer was made.

Under the joint resolution approved March 9th, 1868 directing me to appoint a commissioner or commissioners to inquire what has become of the property of the State on Licking river, and take proper steps for its recovery, I upon 17th April, 1868, appointed Calvin Sanders, of Shelby, and, subsequently, on 30th October last, I added to the commission John W. Leathers, of Kenton. They were directed to report directly to you, and will, no doubt, promptly do so.

No official communication has come to me since your last adjournment, from any county, or its officials, asking aid in the maintenance of the law; or in the suppression of any unlawful combination seeking its overthrow. I have seen and heard, however, through the press and privately, of an occasional violation of law. While, perhaps, no more disturbances occur in Kentucky than in many of the adjoining States, I must invoke our people to seek safety alone in the inviolable majesty and maintenance of law. Let all secret combinations and organizations, if any such exist, having for their object the infliction of punishment without law, whatever the motive, be given up and at once abandoned. Let the courts and juries see to it, that no violation of law goes unpunished. The Constitution and laws are the only basis of popular safety under our forms of representative free government.

Every organization, or every private individual, who is permitted to trample upon the law with impunity, weakens to that extent, the cause of self-government. I invite your attention to an examination of the statutes, to see if any further legislation be required to protect life and property from violence.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

I beg leave to offer a few suggestions upon the importance of completion of the Geological Survey of the State.

This measure was commenced in 1854, and continued, annually until 1860, when, owing to the death of the director of the survey, and the approach of serious civil disturbances, the appropriations were suspended, and the work discontinued. During the six years the survey was in operation, at a comparatively small expense to the Commonwealth, much valuable information concerning its mineral and agricultural wealth was collected and published in several reports detailing the progress of the work. A great deal of it, which was collected and prepared, has never been published, in consequence of the suspension of the work.

Sidney S. Lyon, one of the assistants in the late survey, has asked my permission to publish statistical information thus acquired, at his own cost, and for his own benefit; but I had no authority to grant his request. All unpublished memoranda and statistical information of this survey belong to the Commonwealth, and cannot be published upon private account without legislative assent.

The reports of this survey, which were published to establish the interesting fact of the exceeding richness of the immense coal fields which give to Kentucky a greater available area of coal of good quality than is contained within the limits of any other State in the world. It proved that Kentucky has a total area of coal-bearing lands of twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-one square miles, or eight million, two hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and forty acres, being nearly five thousand square miles more than the total coal-bearing area of Great Britain. In this report the thickness and quality of the seams within this coal-bearing area is quite equal to that of the English fields. It follows that in this most important source of wealth we are far richer than Great Britain, where there is raised from the earth two hundred millions of dollars' worth of coal per

AGRICULTURAL.

TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER IN WINTER.

There is a general complaint at this season with regard to the flavor and color of butter. All this may be obviated with a little care and attention. We make butter now yellow as cowslips, sweet as May daisies, and will tell how it is done. When you strain the milk morning and night, set the pan upon the stove and strain the milk into it, allowing it to remain there five minutes—not long enough to skim over. Then set the pan in a battery where the warmth from the kitchen reaches. Now cream must stand on the pan over thirty-six hours. After skimming, stir up from the bottom of the creamjar. When you put in the first cream, add a heaping table spoon of sugar. This prevents its turning bitter, but if it does have a bitter, acid taste, before churning add one teaspoonful of saltpetre, finely powdered, to every quart of cream. This entirely absorbs all disagreeable flavor, which utterly ruins butter. A dairyman carrying butter to Boston was informed that his lot was not A. No. 1. With Yankee curiosity he inquired, "Why not?" and was informed that all first-rate butter brought to that market must have both sugar and saltpetre added to it while working it over. The one contained all the butter flavor, the other made the butter retain the sweetness that only June pastures can give. He must add a teaspoonful of saltpetre to every two pounds of butter, and the same quantity of sugar to each pound. He benefited by the information, and his dairy ranks A. No. 1, and secures the highest prices Faneuil market affords.

The butter-maker at this season of the year must use both saltpetre and sugar, besides the requisite quantity of salt, and the butter will be greatly improved. It is so fortunate as to possess cows of the Albany breed, coloring material must be added. Carrots are the best adapted to this purpose. Grate in bright orange exterior of the carrot, and if four pounds of butter are to be made, use the rind of two carrots. Boil in half a pint of milk, and when the cream is in the churn, turn in, straining out the carrot through a gray strainer. This gives a fine color, and also imparts a sweet flavor, not objectionable to the most fastidious to the most fastidious palates. We all know how unpalatable and unwholesome all low white butters. The butter will decrease perceptibly if such a quality of butter is brought to the table; but there is no need of any such butter being made at any season of the year.

It is a great annoyance to the butter-maker to churn a small quantity in a churn adapted to making ten pounds; yet one desires, at the high price butter now commands, to make all the butter possible. To those who would recommend our way of procedure. The night before churning, the jar containing the cream is set into the kitchen near the stove, where it will receive its warmth in the morning. When ready to churn, the scalded, carrot, milk may be turned in, (we having an Alderney as home, and our butter is like golden sunshine.) Then pour in the cream, and churn. If it takes 50 degrees, it is ready to churn; if not, set in a pan of hot water and stir rapidly with a wooden cake stirrer. If it thickens rapidly, continue in the water; in ten minutes it will be too thick to churn, but preserve for a few minutes the globules containing the butter will break, the butter-milk will flow forth, and in fifteen minutes from commencing to stir the cream, the globules will be ready for your sight. Now set in a cool room for ten minutes, then pour off the butter-milk, take out the butter, and work with butter paddle and hands. If the cream has a bitter taste you should add a little sugar, and if it is turning if intending to use the butter directly, you need not add the sugar, but if to be laid down for future use, add a teaspoonful to a quart; use the best of white granulated sugar.

There is no need of churning four or two hours; butter will only gather when the cream has reached a certain temperature. At 50 degrees Fahrenheit the globules containing the butter break. Heating it increases its temperature, so it must not be at 50 degrees when you commence, for it is more or less when there is no hope of butter. This is a well established fact, and if our dairy women will only understand it, they will not need to use so much muscular strength. A little experience will soon teach them the requisite degree of warmth by dipping a finger into the cream; but until the experience is gained, do use the thermometer and spare your arms—*Springfield Republican*.

KEEP YOUR ASHES FOR MASTER.
The American Agriculturalist says: Wood ashes make one of the most valuable fertilizers within the reach of the farmer. The unskilled article has the same power, but the leached is thought to be quite as valuable. In leaching they shrink a good deal, and time is usually added, which increases their value. They are generally sold, too, at a low price. Ashes are well suited to all farm crops, and are very beneficial in the fruit yard and orchard. Wood farmers sell wood in the cities and villages, and rather than go home empty they should carry back ashes and other fertilizers, to replace the potash, lime and phosphoric acid that have been carried off in the crops and animals sold. Ashes show immediate effect, from their application, and at the same time last long in the soil. They are very highly appreciated in the garden, growing districts, but may be applied with equal advantage to ordinary farm crops. They should be kept as near the surface as possible, spread and harrowed into the soil, and applied directly to the growing crops. Make a business of saving, buying and storing ashes during the winter for the next season's operations.

Drugs Medicines &c.

LAMPS!

COAL OIL LAMPS!

IN GREAT VARIETY AT

Reduced Rates.

FOR SALE BY

SEATON & BLATTMAN.

Special Inducements to the Trade.

NEW BURNERS!

"COMET," "Solar," "SUN," &c.

TO FIT ORDINARY LAMPS

AT LOW FIGURES.

SEATON & BLATTMAN.

A large stock of ordinary kerosene burners.

CHIMNEYS

OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

AN EXTRA QUALITY FOR RETAIL TRADE.

Packages retail, low to the trade, at

SEATON & BLATTMAN.

GLASS!

500 BOXES BEST BRANDS FINEST GLASS.

FOR SALE BY

SEATON & BLATTMAN.

COAL OIL.

75 BARRELS COAL OIL

of superior quality, WARRANTED, for sale at the

lowest market price.

SEATON & BLATTMAN.

Corner Second and Court Streets.

PURE BOURBON!

A PURE BOURBON WHISKY.

FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES, ALSO,

PURE APPLE BRANDY.

VERY OLD. FOR SALE BY

SEATON & BLATTMAN.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. A. B. DUKE

offers his medical services to the citizens of Maysville and vicinity. Office at residence on Front street, bet. Sutton and Wall.

may21waw

BOY AND JOB PRINTING

AT THE MAYSVILLE EAGLE OFFICE.

Law Cards.

LAW CARD.

HARNEY & HARNEY.

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.

OFFICE, No. 11 E. S. Center Street.

Collections promptly attended to. Reference to any business and banking house in the city of Louisville.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with me in the practice of law

Mr. W. W. Harney, and henceforth business will be

attended to under the style of HARNEY & HAR-

NEY, Attorneys.

WILL WALLACE HARNEY, late Editor-in-

chief of the Louisville Democrat, gives notice that

in resuming the practice of law, he is associated

with Col. Selby Harney, an experienced lawyer,

and will be happy to attend to any legal business

for his old friends and patrons.

dec21waw

LAW CARD.

JAMES BARBOUR.

ROBT. A. COCHRAN.

BARBOUR & COCHRAN,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

OFFICE, No. 11, Court Street.

not21waw

HENRY T. STANTON,

Attorney at Law,

EXAMINER FOR MASON COUNTY.

OFFICE—No. 13, Court Street.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in

and adjoining counties. Collections made with

promptness and moderate charges.

In all cases where a notice may be

given to take depositions at his office.

not21waw

U. S. BANKRUPT LAW.

All persons desiring of taking the benefit of

the above named law, are informed that we are

prepared, with all necessary forms &c., to file applica-

tions and petitions before the Register, and in the

U. S. District Court, and to prosecute all classes

of actions under said law.

All Business Promptly Attended to.

may21waw

WADSWORTH & LEE,

W. H. WADSWORTH. JAMES A. LEE JR.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, - - - - - KENTUCKY.

Will practice in Mason and adjoining counties;

prompt attention given to the collection of all

claims.

Confessionary.

SOMETHING NEW

BUT NOT STRANGE!

Oyster Saloons

AT

GEORGE ARTHUR'S,

No. 31, Second St.

I have opened my ice cream saloon this season

for OYSTERS, where ladies and gentlemen can at

all hours have them served in any style. They can

also get a good cup of tea or coffee, bread and butter

&c. Oysters for sale by the can or half can, at

lowest market rates.

GEO. ARTHUR.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!

I have an unusually large and well selected as-

sortment of TOYS, designed expressly for the

Christmas trade.

My stock of

is good and nice.

GEO. ARTHUR.

FIRE! FIRE! FIREWORKS!

I have just received from New York a large and

well assorted lot of fireworks for

CHRISTMAS.

some entirely new kinds, never before offered in

this place.

A good stock of the best

FIRE CRACKERS

all low for CASH

GEORGE ARTHUR.

No. 31, Second street

Maysville, Dec. 6, 1866.

Books and Stationery

1868.

FALL TRADE!

1868.

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY FALL SUPPLY OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Embracing all Books ordinarily used in Schools

FOOLSCAP PAPERS.

LETTER PAPERS.

NOTE & BILLET PAPERS.

ENVELOPES & INKS

of all popular brands.

BLANK BOOKS and

OFFICE STATIONERY.

Wall Paper & Window Shades,

LADIES' PORTFOLIOS and FANCY

ARTICLES,

making a full line of Goods, which I will sell

Wholesale and Retail at reasonable rates.

may21waw

JAMES SMITH.

Carriages.

STYLISH EQUIPAGES!

CARRIAGES,

SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND FINISH

AND AT LOWEST RATES.

REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY ON LOWEST

TERMS!

ALLEN & BURROUGHS.

Second St., between Sutton and Wall,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!

Having purchased Mr. Allen's interest in the

stock and material of the Carriage Manufactory of

BIERBOWER & ALLEN,

I will continue the business at the

OLD STAND.

Where I am prepared to manufacture to order, and

for sale, all kinds of Carriages and Buggies.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE,

And at Reasonable Prices.

may21waw

R. C. BIERBOWER.

Maysville, Ky.

Cigars and Cigars.

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!

CAN BE MADE

BY

PURCHASING YOUR

CIGARS & TOBACCO

OF

N. SHAFER.

MARKET STREET,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

feb11waw

Medical

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to

its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which

is at once agreeable,

healthy, and effectual

for preserving the

hair. Faded or gray

hair is soon restored

to its original color

with the gloss and

freshness of youth.

This hair is thick-

ened, falling hair checked, and bald-

ness often, though not always, cured

by its use. Nothing can restore the

hair where the follicles are destroyed,

or the glands atrophied and decayed.

But such a remedy can be saved for

usefulness by this application. Instead

of losing the hair with a pasty sedi-

ment, it will keep it clean and vigorous.

Its medicinal use will prevent the hair

from turning gray or falling off, and

consequently prevent baldness. Free

from those deleterious substances which

make some preparations dangerous and

injurious to the hair, the Vigor can

only benefit but not harm it. If wanted

only for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable.

Containing neither oil nor dye, it does

not soil white cambric, and yet lasts

long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy

lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE \$1.00.

At wholesale and retail, by

J. J. WOOD & BRO. Sole

Agents, Maysville, Ky.

ALLEN & Co., Wholesale agents, Cincinnati, O.

may21waw

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs,

such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping

Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma,

and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of

medicine has anything so widely and so deeply

into the confidence of mankind, as this excellent

remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long

series of years, and among the most of the race of

men it has risen higher and higher in their esti-

mation, as it has become better known. Its uniform

and power to cure and prevent the various affec-

tions of the lungs and throat,